FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MAY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

A Liberian-registered tanker bound for Kuwait was abandoned by its crew after a 2 May air attack north of Qatar, AFP reported citing Manama shipping sources. A Japanese tanker was also attacked but undamaged by the warplanes. Tehran radio's Arabic service accused Iraq of perpetrating the attacks in an attempt to undermine Iranian-Japanese relations. Monitored Iraqi media have not mentioned the air raid on the two tankers.

Meanwhile, Jordanian King Husayn concluded a short visit to Baghdad where he reaffirmed Jordan's full support for Iraq during talks with President Saddam Husayn, INA reported. The Jordanian delegation included King Husayn's Air Force commander, according to Amman radio.

In another development in Baghdad, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's sister held a press conference announcing her defection from Iran to join her husband in Iraq, INA reported. She explained that she was obliged to escape illegally overland because her brother had refused to allow her a passport.

As for diplomatic efforts to end the war, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat disclosed that he submitted a new initiative during the 1-2 May meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee in Jeddah, according to SPA. In a statement carried by the agency, the committee called for an immediate cease-fire, deploring both the preparations for launching further cross-border attacks and the use of chemical weapons.

Lebanon

Clashes continued across the Beirut contact lines following the Lebanese Forces' rejection of the joint plan presented by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, according to Beirut radio. In the south, the army of southern Lebanon and its allies repeled a "Palestinian-communist-leftist-Muslim" offensive at Kfar Falus, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Almost 20,000 Christian refugees have arrived in the Marj 'Uyun area and the IDF has approved a plan to transfer many of them to Beirut by sea, the Israeli daily *HA'ARETZ* disclosed. Shi'ite families have already occupied Christian homes in the Al-Kharrub region, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Sudan

Twenty-six committees have been established to interrogate "nonpolitical detainees" who include relatives of the "deposed butcher," according to SUNA. Meanwhile, speakers at a 1 May Democratic Unionist Party rally criticized Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi and called for the trial of all "pillars of the defunct regime," the agency reported.

As for the south, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio reported further SPLA operations against the Sudanese Army in Bahr al-Ghazal, and announced that SPLA was recently strengthened by the arrival of over 1,000 new recruits from Equatoria.

Maghreb Affairs

Western Sahara — A Saharan Information Ministry communique cited by Algiers radio claimed that Polisario forces have attacked and destroyed two Moroccan bases in the Aridal region, killing or wounding over 250 Moroccan troops.

Bendjedid Interview — Algeria does not agree with the ways and methods of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and does not want to allow him to destabilize the region, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid stated in an interview with London's *AL-MAJALLAH published 1 May. In contacts with the Libyans*, Algeria is trying to tell them to stop poisoning the Arab atmosphere, he added. Bendjedid also welcomed the U.S. decision to include Algeria in the list of states eligible for U.S. military equipment, adding that his country will pay cash for everything it buys.

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Karmal Speaks at Meeting Marking May Day

LD022002 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 1 May 85

[Speech by President Babrak Karmal at May Day meeting in Kabul National Stadium on 1 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, working men and women, workers of Afghanistan, on behalf of the PDPA, the government and the state of the DRA, I express my congratulations and fervent greetings to you and through you to all workers of all nationalities and tribes in Afghanistan and to all workers of the world, headed by the epoch-making and heroic workers of the Soviet Union, and to the workers of our neighboring countries, the working Iranian and Pakistani brothers and all workers of the region on the occasion of May Day, the international solidarity day of the world's workers. [Applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the workers of Afghanistan and the PDPA, from this platform in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul city, we announce the revolutionary solidarity of the workers of Afghanistan with all the workers of the countries of the socialist community, headed by the workers of Afghanistan's sincere friend, the Soviet Union. [Applause]

Also, on this day, on behalf of the workers of Afghanistan and their vanguard, the PDPA, I announce our solidarity with all workers of the capitalist countries of the world who are in chains under the oppression and exploitation of the big, oppressive, cruel and savage imperialism and capital monopolies in Europe and in America. [Applause]

Also, from this platform of the Afghan workers I announce our revolutionary solidarity with all those countries who struggle against reaction, imperialism, fascism, Zionism, racism and apartheid in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [Applause] Also from this platform, from revolutionary Kabul, we announce our full solidarity with Pashtuns and Baluchis who are struggling under the oppression of the militarist regime of Ziaul Haq for their rights, freedom, democracy and progress. [Applause] The oppressed Pashtuns and Baluchis should once again know that the solidarity of revolutionary Afghanistan has been, is and will be with its brothers until they gain their freedom. [Applause]

The DRA's policy is clear. The DRA is the defender of peace and security in the region and the world and never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. However, it is also the main principle of our policy that we defend all liberation movements in the world and announce the solidarity of the workers of Afghanistan with them. [Applause]

Compatriots and comrade workers of the country are aware that a few days ago two great events took place. One was the fateful event of the convocation of the Grand Tribal Assembly of the elected representatives of the revolutionary and heroic people of Afghanistan. [Applause] The second event was the glorious celebration of the 7th anniversary of the victorious April Revolution. [Applause]

Compatriots, these two great events, that is the April Revolution and the Grand Tribal Assembly of Afghanistan are unprecedented in the history of Afghanistan. We can challenge all countries in the world that claim to have political democracy, the Western world and every country hostile to Afghanistan that the true Grand Tribal Assembly of the true representatives of the people of Afghanistan was convened for the first time in the history of Afghanistan in the most democratic way and in accordance with the traditions and customs of the Afghans. [Applause] This Grand Tribal Assembly is one of the great gains of the April Revolution.

All forces in Afghanistan, including the party, state, government, the Armed Forces of the DRA and all workers of Afghanistan in unity with peasants in one broad front should pledge and make a decision to end the undeclared war as soon as possible. (?And in) solidarity with our great sincere friend the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, all workers' movements of the world, all national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all peace-loving forces who support us in the international arena, we should secure peace and security in the country as soon as possible by employing all resources and reserves in order to begin the construction of truly free and prosperous Afghanistan and in order to enhance the living standards of all workers and people of Afghanistan and in order to create a blossoming national economy, developed industry, developed agriculture, cultural revolution and the equality of rights of all nationalities and tribes in the country. (?Only then) will we be able to play our role in maintaining peace and security in the region and in the world. [Applause]

There should no longer be any pretexts. I assure you, my compatriots, that our party, the power of our people — that is the DRA Government and state — are scientifically and realistically informed about all issues inside the country, the region and the world. We now know our problems well and in depth. Now we specifically recognize our friend and foe. Now we have the courage, and should — I mean the party of the working class and all workers of Afghanistan, the PDPA — place before the people the entire truth in a clear and open way; the entire truth including problems and difficulties, defeats and victories. We should speak clearly to our enemies, talk openly about our friends whom we asked to help. Because now the base of the will of the people of Afghanistan has been reflected, approved and affirmed in the body of the elected Grand Tribal Assembly of the people of Afghanistan. [Applause]

It was officially announced to the people of the world that the most powerful, the most sincere and the most loyal and close friend of Afghanistan, the defender of the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan, as a peace-loving and nonaligned country, is the Soviet Union. [Applause] For friendship and solidarity we must have a yardstick in order to understand the real gold. In every great phase of history such yardsticks have existed. What is the yardstick in the contemporary world? Where is righteousness and where is falsehood? Who is who? Who is friend and who is foe? Who wants our freedom and independence? Who wants the prosperity and welfare of Afghanistan? Who wants these everywhere in the world, in Latin America, in the heroic people of Nicaragua, who today are fighting against imperialism and the aggressors, in the Palestinian Arabs, who are fighting against the Zionism of Israel and U.S. imperialism, or our Pashtuns and Baluchis, who are

fighting against oppression, tyranny and repression, or the people of Afghanistan, who are fighting against the counterrevolutionary anti-national and anti-Afghan forces infiltrated from abroad, the bands and rebels in the body of U.S. imperialism, the reactionary ruling circles of Iran, the tyrannical, Afghan-killer and our historical enemy, the regime of so-called Islamabad?

Today we — that is mankind, the free mankind that desires peace, freedom and prosperity — should have a yardstick. What is that yardstick? If we have such a yardstick and such a fort then our victory is decisive and the defeat of the enemy is inevitable. Who is such a yardstick in the contemporary world, when international reaction, the savage warmongers in the body of U.S. imperialism, who, for threat and blackmail possess nuclear power in order to explode the planet earth and eliminate all mankind? So where is the bulwark of mankind? This power should, from the national, regional and international point of view, be recognized; Who is such a yardstick? This yardstick is the Soviet Union. We say this clearly to our people. [Applause]

I have said several times that the Afghans are free; Afghanistan is a free, independent and nonaligned country. It is not the member of any military bloc. As an independent country, a free and independent people, with an independent democratic, national and patriotic state, with national sovereignty, we chose our friend with the will of our people, the will of our workers, in the body of their vanguard party and state. It is our right to see who our foe is and to fight against the enemy, and it is our right to see who our friend is and to ask our friends for help. [Applause] This fact was fixed in the elected Grand Tribal Assembly of the people of Afghanistan. Now there shall be few words but much action.

Keshtmand Addresses Members of Border Tribes

LD022105 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts]Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, yesterday afternoon met with representatives of various tribes of the border regions of the country who took part in the Grand Tribal Assembly and spoke to them about the socioeconomic plans of the party and revolutionary state. Najibullah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; 'Abdul Majid Sarboland, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Solayman La'eq, the minister of nationalities and tribal affairs were also present.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterwards Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke in detail about the convocation of the great and historical Grand Tribal Assembly of the people of Afghanistan and spoke about the progressive and positive aims of the PDPA and the DRA in connection with improving the socioeconomic conditions of the fraternal border tribes of the country. He said that with the victory of the glorious April Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA, the doors of hope opened in the face of all working people of Afghanistan, in particular those of our compatriots who, as a result of the policies of the past corrupt regimes, were deprived of all enjoyment of life and were living in the far-flung parts of the country and the border regions of Afghanistan. But it should be said that the influence of the agents of imperialism in the person of Hafizullah Amin at home and the stone-throwing of elements treacherous to the homeland and revolution outside the country, created some obstacles to the progressive progams of the party and state. Fortunately, the new development stage of the April Revolution was brought to victory by the sincere sons of you people of Afghanistan and great qualitative and quantitive changes in the socioeconomic life of the people of the country are being implemented in turn.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand added that, in addition to the implementation of the socioeconomic programs, the state pays serious attention to raising the living standard of all people of the country and the progress of the tribal areas. For example, this year the state has allocated a large amount of money toward the advancement and progress of the tribal regions and the welfare of the tribal people. As a result of this expenditure new socioeconomic and cultural projects will be opened in the tribal areas. According to its plans, the state is considering building new mosques in tribal areas and repairing the existing mosques; digging deep wells and building new bridges and pathways. The creation of health centers, the construction of new schools and the repair of schools, and also the construction and repair of roads and the installation of electric generators in various parts of the country's border regions, are included in the state's programs to be implemented during the current year.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The role of you elders and leaders, who have been the elected representatives of the border tribes of the country, is of special value in implementing the programs of the state. Since your revolutionary state is in the service of the working people of the country, the active cooperation and participation of the people is counted necessary today in implementing the programs of the party and state. It is up to you to accomplish your noble role for the prosperity and well-being of the people.

Briefs

Karmal Receives Outgoing Envoys — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council this morning received J.N. Dixit, the ambassador of the Republic of India in Kabul for a farewell call at the Revolutionary Council. The term of office of J.N. Dixit as the ambassador of India in the DRA has been recently completed. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council at 1630 this afternoon received Zaki 'Abd al-Hamid al-Hubba, the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Kabul for a farewell call at the Revolutionary Council. The term of office of Zaki 'Abd al-Hamid al-Hubba, as the ambassador of Iraq in Afghanistan has ended. [Text] [*Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 May 85 LD*]

Minister Khan on Foreign Policy, Sri Lanka

BK030916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, reiterated in the Rajya Sabha today that the main thrust of India's foreign policy is lowering of tension, strengthening of world peace, ensuring disarmament, and cooperation and friendship with neighboring countries. Mr Khan, who was intervening in the debate on the working of his ministry, said there is no basic departure in our policy from the beginning.

He said that the prime minister's initiative to improve India's relations with neighboring countries should not be looked at with suspicion. He said the intention is to develop cordial relations and ensure peace and cooperation with our neighbors.

About the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, Mr Khan said that country should immediately try to find out a political solution to the satisfaction of all parties. The problem cannot be solved through military means. He clarified that there is no shift in our policy toward Sri Lanka. All efforts are being made to find a solution to this problem acceptable to all sections. The minister regretted the remark made by the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, in Pakistan recently that he supports the self-determination rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and said that the president should not have made these remarks.

Speaking on the massive arms buildup by Pakistan, the minister said it is not for that country's legitimate defense. He said Pakistan should not have any apprehension of aggression from India, and therefore should not pursue this policy of acquisition of arms.

Earlier during the resumed discussions, a member said that no foreign policy can succeed unless it is backed by military strength. Another member demanded strong action by India to solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

AFP: Agriculture Minister 'Rushed' to Hospital

HK021432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 2 May

[Text] New Delhi, May 2 (AFP) — Indian Agriculture Minister Buta Singh was rushed to hospital from Parliament today, and doctors said it was not yet known if he had had a heart attack.

Mr Buta Singh, who complained of a shooting pain in his back, later felt "comfortable" and his condition was satisfactory, a medical bulletin said. The condition came upon him suddenly in Parliament house today.

The only Sikh minister in Premier Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party government, Mr Buta Singh was recently excommunicated from the religion by its top priests.

He had defied them by supporting the repair of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, against their wishes after it had been damaged last year in fighting between federal troops and Sikhs fighting for more autonomy for the state.

Akali Leaders React to Party Merger Announcement

BK021604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Akali leaders have reacted to the announcement in Amritsar by Mr Joginder Singh, father of the late Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Sant Harchand Singh Longowal expressed surprise over the announcement that the two factions of the Dal had been dissolved and had been replaced by an ad hoc committee. Talking to newsmen in Jullundur, he denied that he had resigned the post or had agreed to dissolution of the party faction headed by him. He, however, added that the delegate session of the Dal, which is meeting in Amritsar on the 17th, will consider the proposal for an ad hoc committee along with other proposals.

Commenting on the announcement by Mr Joginder Singh, the former Punjab chief minister, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, said in Amritsar that he will abide by the directives of Sant Longowal.

A report from Ludhiana says that Mr Jagdev Singh Talwandi has welcomed the announcement dissolving the two factions of the Akali Dal.

The Punjab governor, Mr Arjun Singh, met the prime minister in New Delhi today. He is understood to have apprised Mr Gandhi of his assessment of the Akali Dal's response to the center's efforts to resolve the Punjab tangle across the table. The situation in Punjab and the developments in Akali circles are also reported to have been reviewed.

BBC on Akali Party

BK030458 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 3 May 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Efforts to (?build) better relations between the Indian Government and the Sikh religious party, the Akali Dal, have received a setback with the news of an attempt by extremists to take control of the party. The extremists are led by Mr Joginder Singh, the father of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who was killed by the Indian Army in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar last year. From Delhi, Mark Tully:

[Begin Tully recording] At first, it appeared that the Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, was going to take a tough stand against the offensive political coup. He rejected a claim by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's father that he had been empowered to set up a committee to forge unity in the party. Mr Longowal also denied that he had resigned as president of the Akali Dal. The committee (?of) the extremist's father, Mr Joginder Singh Anant, was dominated by Sikhs bitterly opposed to the government, more than one of them being avowed separatists. However, after meeting with his senior colleagues, the president of the Sikh temple management committee, Mr Longowal, appeared to be less resolute. He denied that he had rejected Bhindranwale's father's committee and told the press that the meeting to be held in 2 weeks' time would consider the proposal for a 9-man committee. It appears that the Akali Dal president has been persuaded by his colleagues but he cannot reject Bhin-

dranwale's father's move out of hand because of the influence of the name of Bhindranwale who is regarded as a martyr by a section of the supporters of the Sikh religious party. [End recording]

THE STATESMAN on Sikh Separatist Broadcasts

BK021018 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] London, April 23 — Separatist Sikhs have once again organized broadcasts from Europe, beginning tomorrow, despite the cancellation of the programmes of the so-called "Khalsa Voice" by Radio Luxembourg last month, reports PTI.

A 30-minute programme of "cultural, religious and historical" items will be broadcast from a station whose name and location was not disclosed by Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan, separatist Sikh leader who said he had been interviewed for tomorrow's programme.

The interview is in connexion with the recent Sikh conference he had organized here, but the programme also deals with another meeting held here at the same time which discussed the unity of India.

Dr Chauhan claimed the station was in Europe and was land-based, but there is speculation that the broadcasts may be made from a ship anchored in international waters off the southern coast of Britain. It is a commercial set-up, reportedly run by an American company.

The programmes, according to Dr Chauhan, have been organized by "Khalsa Voice International", a company registered in New York. It is different from "Khalsa Voice" which had organized the broadcasts from Radio Luxembourg, he said.

The separatist Sikh leader had figured in the inaugural broadcast from Radio Luxembourg. He had then been described as "President of the Republic of Khalistan." The second broadcast of the programme from that station on March 5 was called off.

Curfew Imposed in Khanna Town Following Shooting

BK021545 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] In Punjab, curfew was imposed in Khanna Town in Ludhiana District today. This will remain in force till 0500 tomorrow. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the step has been taken as a precautionary measure following reports of tension in the town.

It may be recalled that the Khanna block Congress-I president, Mr Visham Prakash, was shot dead and two other Congress-I workers were injured last night by two unidentified youths in the block party office.

Gujarat Curfews Relaxed; People Return to Homes

BK030324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] In Ahmedabad, more than 600 persons who had taken shelter in the relief camps have returned to their homes following improvement in the general situation in the city. Curfew relaxation period has been increased today in Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, and Kadi. In Ahmedabad, the curfew has been relaxed from 0500 [2330 GMT] in the morning to 0000 in the night in all the areas except Saraspur where the curfew will be relaxed from 0500 in the morning to 1900 in the evening.

In Baroda, curfew has been relaxed in the Badi area from 0600 in the morning to 1800 in the evening.

In Kadi, the curfew has been relaxed in two phases for 3 hours each — from 0800 to 1100 in the morning and 1200 to 1500 in the afternoon.

In Surat, curfew has been relaxed in Varacha Road areas from 1000 in the morning to 1800 in the evening, while in all other curfew-bound areas in the city the curfew has been relaxed from 0600 in the morning to 2000 in the night.

PAKISTAN

Envoy to India on Ties, Nuclear Development

BK020434 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pakistan's Ambassador to India Humayan Khan has expressed the hope that the Pakistan-India joint ministerial commission meeting to be held on the 27th of next month will make considerable progress in promoting cooperation in various fields. He was addressing a gathering of the Delhi study group on Tuesday [30 April]. He said that continuing dialogue between Pakistan and India on all matters and at all levels is essential to promote understanding, create an atmosphere of goodwill, and remove doubts and suspicions. In this context he referred to the recent developments in Pakistan-India relations and mentioned the two meetings between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and, subsequently, Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari's Pakistan visit and Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan's visit to New Delhi. He said that these meetings have paved the way for opening a new chapter in good-neighborly relations between Pakistan and India.

On the nuclear issue, he said that Pakistan's modest research program is entirely for peaceful purposes and Pakistan is against nuclear proliferation. The various steps taken by Pakistan at bilateral as well as international levels reveal that it wants a check on nuclear proliferation in the South Asian region.

'High Level' Meeting Discusses Karachi Situation

BK021610 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] A high-level meeting in Karachi reviewed the law and order situation in the city today. The Sind chief minister, Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, presided. The meeting discussed in detail various aspects of the situation and the measures taken by the local administration to maintain peace and harmony among various sections of the populace. It was noted that the various steps taken by the government to normalize the situation were successful in achieving the desired results. The chief minister advised the administration to deal sternly with criminals and to keep a strict watch on antisocial elements who try to create law and order problems. He also suggested the setting up of a large peace committee in order to create mutual (?confidence), unity, peace, and harmony among the people. The committee will consist of three provincial ministers and prominent people belonging to various sections of the population.

Karachi Schools To Reopen 4 May; Curfew Relaxed

BK021608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The local administration in Karachi has announced that curfew will be relaxed in the Orangi police station area from 0500 to 1800 tomorrow. The local administration also announced that all schools in the Karachi area will reopen as of Saturday.

MASHRIQ Comments on Soviet Expansionist Plans

GF021505 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 28 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A New Flower has Blossomed"]

[Text] National circles in Pakistan are bound to feel concerned and perturbed at news reports that the Soviet Union has installed surface-to-air missiles in the Pamir Plateau in Afghanistan adjoining the China-Pakistan border. The Soviet Union has turned this area into a strong military base. Surface-to-surface missiles had been deployed in this region a long time ago.

To gain control over the Silk highway, Soviet military experts, in addition to giving a final shape to their military strategy, have speeded up the job of opening a tunnel in the militarily sensitive region of the Vakhan Valley.

As a matter of fact there are several Soviet military bases in Afghanistan that point out the dangerous expansionist schemes of this superpower aiming toward the south and toward the Indian and Pacific Oceans by way of the Gulf. However, construction of a missile-equipped base close to the Karakoram Highway in northern Pakistan and control over the Silk route does not require Solomonic wisdom to see through Soviet aims and plans. A layman can also understand that construction of this base in the snowcovered valley means only to deprive Pakistan of possible Chinese aid in any crisis for Pakistan in the future.

During the 1971 Indo-Soviet aggression against Pakistan, the Soviet Union achieved this objective by putting pressure on Kashgar and Xinjiang by deploying a large section of its Army on the Chinese border. Now the same thing is being done by installing missiles on the Pakistan-Chinese border and having a hold on the Silk route. Moreover, the Silk route is now being threatened from two sides: on the one side by the Indian entrenchments in the Indian-held Kashmir, Ladakh, and the Siachen Glacier region and on the other side by the missile-equipped Soviet military bases in Pamir within Afghanistan. This is a very dangerous situation for not only Pakistani leaders but also for nations claiming to be the protectors of the independence and territorial integrity of the smaller countries.

Soviet forces entered Afghanistan in 1979 at the request of the unrepresented Kabul regime and the actual aim was to crush the resistance put up by the Afghan freedom fighters against the puppet government. However, there has been no slackness during the last 6 months in the resistance put up by the heroic Afghan mujahidin. At the same time there has been no sign of success on the part of the so-called socialist revolution in Afghanistan, but, of course, Afghanistan has become a Soviet colony and a strong military headquarters for the Soviet forces. Soviet operations in Afghanistan are directly posing a big danger to Pakistan.

It is obvious that Pakistan cannot even think of going to war with its superpower neighbor the Soviet Union. The result of such a war could be extremely dreadful. It is on this account that Pakistan, in spite of the most provocative border violations by the Karmal regime, is showing immense patience and tolerance. Except for protests it does not do anything that may increase tension and get itself involved in a "proxy war" with the Soviet

Union. Pakistan has sincerely been trying to divine a peaceful and honorable political solution to the Afghanistan problem that may be acceptable to all parties concerned. A majority of the UN member nations support Pakistan on this issue and they have supported anew Pakistan's stand in the last General Assembly session that Soviet forces should be withdrawn from Afghanistan, that Afghan refugees should return to their homes in an honorable and secure way, that a representative government in Kabul should be restored on the basis of the right of self-determination and restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

A special representative of the UN secretary general is carrying out indirect talks with the parties concerned for an honorable and peaceful political solution to the Afghanistan problem. In his 1983 Geneva talks, the representative of the UN secretary general, Mr Diego Cordovez, was so optimistic that he had hoped for success in the talks. However, the issue again became hopeless.

The fourth round of talks due next month does not promise any bright ray. It seems that the Soviet Union wants to make the Afghanistan problem a part of the give and take talks on disarmament with the United States. Maybe the Soviet Union wants to get its right of expansion toward the south recognised in these talks or it wants to make this issue a lever to obtain an end to U.S. influence in Nicaragua.

In any case whatever is happening in Afghanistan is full of danger for Pakistan.

SRI LANKA

Volunteers Reportedly Find 116 Bodies in Jungle

HK030628 Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Colombo, May 3 (AFP) — Volunteers have reportedly found 116 bodies, some already decomposed, in a jungle in northeastern Sri Lanka, the national security minister said here today.

The minister, Lalith Athulathmudali, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the home guard had reported to police at Muttur they had found the bodies — mostly those of men — on Wednesday. He said he had ordered a joint team from the local citizens' committee and police to verify the report. If it is found true, a magisterial inquiry will be immediately held to determine how such a large number died, Mr Athulathmudali said.

Muttur has a mixed population of Tamils and Muslims. Clashes between the two groups have left over 90 dead in the Eastern Province by official counts. Tamil separatists also reportedly killed about 80 non-Tamil civilians in the Northern Province in four attacks late last year. Mr Athulathmudali said officials were looking at possibilities that the reported deaths could have happened in similar incidents or at the hands of security forces. But he said investigations had found that local Navy units could not have been reponsible. "In fact the Navy would welcome a full legal inquiry", the minister said.

Khomeyni Receives Education Minister, Others
LD021435 Tehran IRNA in English 1426 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 2, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni Thursday [2 May] received three groups of visitors, among them Minister of Education Reza Akrami.

The family of the Islamic scholar Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari also met with the imam on the fifth anniversary of Motahhari's martyrdom by a terrorist group.

Later the imam received families of martyrs from the Province of Khorasan.

Musavi Speaks on Role of Police, Security Forces
LD021349 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi in a ceremony attended by police personnel in Mahdiyeh, Tehran, expounded on the situation of the law and order forces and the role of the police in the Islamic Republic of Iran. During these ceremonies, also attended by Messrs Movahhedi-Kermani, the imam's representative with the police; Colonel Samini, chief of police; a number of clergymen and a large rally of policemen, the prime minister referred to securing and guaranteeing security in those countries under the tutelage of the hegemonistic powers, saying: In those countries security stems not from within the people, but is rather imposed from abroad in order to safeguard the interests of the superpowers.

Referring to the role played by the world espionage organizations in creating security in the subservient countries in order to safeguard Western and Eastern interests, the prime minister added: The hegemonists attempt, through economic control, infiltration of all government apparatuses, popularizing the culture of corruption and divorcing the people from genuine values, to enslave various countries and, by working out a special program in the name of security, to safeguard their interests in these countries.

Mr Musavi then referred to the plot in Iran hatched by the powers, saying: Our system, relying on harmony and solidarity between the people and responsible officials, despite these waves of plots, is standing up with strength and power, and today the nation's security is being guaranteed by law and order forces from the heart of the people.

The prime minister termed the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran the most powerful police force in the world because of its popular nature, and stressed the sensitive role played by the law and order and police forces in neutralizing enemy plots.

Referring to the welfare situation of police personnel, in view of the country's special position with regard to attaining economic independence, Mr Musavi then said: The present policy on welfare is not temporary, but rather our priorities are concerned with dealing with the deprived areas, and with achieving a new plan to increasingly attend to the deprived classes.

In conclusion, referring to the anniversary of the martyrdom of Prof Morteza Motahhari, the prime minister spoke about the role and the special political-ideological services of the law and order forces and the solidarity between the clergy and people.

Velayati Meets With Lebanese Muslim Leader
LD021437 Tehran IRNA in English 1345 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 3, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati today met one of the leading Lebanese ulema, Shaykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, and discussed with him the Islamic struggle against the Zionists.

Shaykh Shamseddin briefed Velayati on current events in Lebanon and the Zionist withdrawal from the south of the country.

Iraqi Planes Attack Oil Tankers in Persian Gulf
GF022020 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Iraqi planes attacked at dawn today two oil tankers in the waters of Persian Gulf, one a Liberian and the other a Japanese.

The news agencies reported that following the attack of Iraqi planes, the Liberian tanker *NORDIC TRADER* was on fire and was badly damaged. The Japanese tanker called *JAPAN ASTER* was unharmed.

Political observers said that the aim of the attacks of the Iraqi regime's planes on the Japanese oil tanker is to harm the Iranian-Japanese relations, particularly after the official invitation addressed by the Japanese Government to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, to visit Japan.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique 2 May
LD021624 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 2, IRNA — Iranian patrol units Wednesday infiltrated Iraqi front lines in the southern fronts and carried out missions before returning to their base, said the Joint Military Command communique today.

It said Iraq's military transportations in the northern fronts were interrupted under shelling.

Iranian artillery also pounded Iraqi artillery and infantry positions in the Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht, and Marivan fronts in the north, inflicting some casualties on the enemy forces.

In sporadic cross fire in the central fronts of Ilam and Bakhtaran, Iraqi supply vehicles came under fire, killing a group of Iraqi troops and wounding a number of others.

Mobilization Forces Conduct Maneuvers 2 May

LD021821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] In order to increase the combat capability of the mobilization forces, the Ansar al-Husayn maneuvers were held this afternoon in the Lashkarak Mountains with the participation of over 1,000 members of the mobilization forces from the resistance bases of the Oppressed of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps under the Martyr Beheshti Headquarters of Tehran.

During the maneuvers, the participating mobilization forces penetrated some predetermined obstacles, mainly of the types used by the aggressor Ba'thist regime at the war fronts, as well as some natural obstacles, and gained access to the predetermined areas. During the maneuvers the support forces carried out their tasks in support of the ground forces with total success.

Afghan Mujahidin Attack Khad Headquarters

GF022000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 May 85

[Text0) The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have launched an attack against the 5th security headquarters of the Kabul regime — which is known as Khad — in Mazar-e Sharif, of Balkh Province. The attack destroyed the building and caused the deaths of a number of security organ members of the Babrak Karmal regime.

The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries also launched an attack on a group of the joint forces near the main Qandahar road, killing 25 and wounding 14 others.

In another operation, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries ambushed a truck belonging to the Babrak Karmal forces in Zaneh Khan in Herat Province. The truck was destroyed and all its occupants were killed or wounded.

LE MONDE Interviews Liberation Movement Leaders

PM030855 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 85 p 1

[Interview with Liberation Movement leaders Mehdi Bazargan and Ibrahim Yazdi by Jean Gueyras — date, place not given]

[Text] [Gueyras] Will you put forward a candidate for the presidential election to be held next summer?

[Bazargan—Yazdi] Our possible participation will depend on the legitimacy of the presidential election, in other words on the way in which the people's rights and freedoms, enshrined in our Constitution, are respected. Holding the election under the present conditions of censorship and lack of press freedom, freedom of assembly, and freedom of speech, is bound to distort the legitimacy of the election. We will only put forward a candidate if the people's rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Islamic Constitution are respected and if the opposition is finally allowed to publish its own newspapers, to meet in complete freedom, and to function without being constantly threatened. We had already put forward these same demands before the April 1984 parliamentary elections and that is precisely why our movement's headquarters were attacked and ransacked at the time.

[Gueyras] Do you hope that your movement will finally be allowed to function normally?

[Bazargan—Yazdi] By attacking, plundering, and closing our movement's headquarters last February, the authorities or their agents made a very serious mistake, even as regards their own interests. In fact they demonstrated to the Iranian people and the whole world that they cannot tolerate an opposition, even if it is loyal to the Islamic Republic and faithful to the revolution. Those actions seriously damaged our leaders' reputation, and that is why some of them protested the closure of our movement's offices and asked them to be restored to us. But, unfortunately, at present we see no encouraging sign as far as this is concerned. And this in itself clearly demonstrates the scale of the oppression our society is now suffering.

[Guyeras] Do you think that the current regime could be "liberalized" some day?

[Bazargan—Yazdi] It is difficult to predict the future. Some of our leaders do not believe what is laid down in our Constitution regarding the people's rights. Others, however, think that the opposition should be tolerated and given the freedom to act with a view to safeguarding the Islamic Republic's reputation. Of course, the latter are in the minority and do not have the necessary power and influence to make their viewpoint prevail. As long as the balance within the government remains as it is, we see no hope of liberalization.

However, if changes are made within the government itself and if the people's discontent begins to be demonstrated in the form of protest movements with a view to winning their rights, there is a chance of greater freedom and less constraint on the authorities' part.

[Gueyras] What do you think of the problems of war and peace in Iran?

[Bazargan—Yazdi] We think, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that Iraq is the aggressor and the country that started this war is following a historical error of judgment. It must therefore shoulder responsibility for this war and pay reparations for that mistake and that aggression. However, to solve this problem and end the war, we think it is necessary to negotiate with the enemy in keeping with the Koran's teachings and the Holy Prophet's tradition.

In addition we think that noninterference in the internal affairs of states should prevail in the sphere of international relations. We do not think that the continuation of the war could be of any use to the Iranian and Iraqi peoples. We think that only the superpowers and the arms manufacturers and dealers are benefitting from this war. We therefore think that every effort should be made to bring about a just and honorable end to this war, to the advantage of the Iranian and Iraqi nations. In addition we think that the recent UN initiatives, which led to Iran agreeing to negotiate on the question of peace on two conditions, are positive steps.

[Gueyras] How do you view the Islamic Republic's future? Do you think you will participate in government in Tehran one day?

[Bazargan—Yazdi] If no change is made in policy and the authorities' behavior, we are likely to see the political, social, and economic crisis worsen. In this case the Islamic Republic will face serious and grim threats.

On the other hand, if changes are made aimed at strengthening the people's rights and freedoms and implementing a new policy based on wisdom, foresight, and the sound administration of public affairs, there will be hope for the future.

People always prefer a republic to any other form of government. However, we are deeply worried about the way in which the current situation is developing, about our leaders' behavior, and about our dependence on foreign countries. As regards our possible participation in the Islamic government, it will depend on the changes we have mentioned.